

APPEAL BY FOSTER

Among those who have so far responded to our plea of last Monday for \$10 to be contributed or collected by every reader was William Z. Foster, national chairman of the Communist Party and a frequent writer for the Daily Worker. Foster issued this statement yesterday, which we reprint in full:

"One of the proudest achievements of the working-class has been the establishment and maintenance of its own daily newspaper, the Daily Worker.

"Now this achievement is being seriously threatened, both through direct suppression by the ruling class and by financial strangulation.

"Even with the very heavy financial burdens placed on our movement by government persecution, we are confident, however, that the many thousands who are devoted to the paper and appreciate its importance will rally self-sacrificingly to its support. There could be no more bitter blow to the entire working class movement than failure of the Daily Worker to appear.

"Why, then, has the Daily Worker found it so difficult to raise the money in the current campaign for \$64,000 required to keep it publishing? One reason appears to be that the constant appeals of the paper in recent years may have given the impression it cried 'wo!' It has often said it faces the danger of collapse, but it keeps on publishing.

"Those who think along those lines forget it was these very warnings of the paper to its readers which resulted in its getting the money that saved it.

"Without the response to these appeals, it would not be able to continue.

"The present situation is **EXTREMELY DANGEROUS**, and the paper must receive the immediate answer it asks from the readers if it is to survive.

"Losses of circulation during the past five years have been heavy, and the finances of the Daily Worker have suffered dis-

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Received on Friday \$419.50
Total So Far \$18,418.51
Still to Go \$45,581.49

RUSH your contributions TODAY to P.O. Box 136, Cooper Station, New York 3, N.Y.; or bring to 35 E. 12 St., 8th floor.

Daily Worker

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Bulganin's Letter To Ike Advances Arms Cut Hopes

By JOSEPH CLARK

Soviet Premier Bulganin's cordial letter to President Eisenhower yesterday greeting the President's acceptance of the Soviet inspection plan for disarmament advanced the area of agreement on this second point on the agenda of the foreign ministers' meet-

ing opening Thursday in Geneva.

However, a most unusual situation now exists as a result of the letters exchanged between Eisenhower and Bulganin. Both the U.S. and the USSR have now indicated agreement on the inspection plans proposed by both countries. But so far there has been no answer by Washington to Moscow's repeated queries as to whether disarmament is to accompany inspection.

At the summit meeting in July the Soviet disarmament proposal incorporated a previous western plan on limitations and reduction of arms and armed forces. But after Eisenhower proposed his aerial inspection plan to sign was given that our government still supported the plan which we had proposed and to which the Russians had agreed.

So now there's prospective agreement on two inspection plans but not on any disarmament plans. Eisenhower's inspection plan called for an exchange of defense blueprints between the U.S. and USSR and aerial flights over each other's territory. However, the leaflets did not include foreign bases.

The Soviet inspection plan, to which Eisenhower agreed in his last letter sent from his sick bed, called for international inspection teams at airports, naval ports, military installations etc. These teams would have free access to these places. Their day to day activity would in no way be limited by a veto.

Bulganin's letter to Eisenhower

received yesterday said:

To His Excellency Dwight D. Eisenhower:

Highly Esteemed Mr. President.

I thank you for your letter of 12/10 [Oct. 12] on the question of disarmament. I shall wait for the moment when you will be able to state your ideas on this point as you intended to do.

It gladdens me that you are attaching such great significance to these questions, and there can be no doubt that all that the governments of our countries can do to stop the armaments race and establish, with this aim, the necessary controls will answer the higher interests and expectations of nations.

With satisfaction I mark your

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Claudia Jones Here 10:55 a.m.

Claudia Jones yesterday was released from the women's federal prison at Alderson, W. Va., and is scheduled to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station at 10:55 a.m. today. It was expected that many of her friends would be waiting in the station to greet the ailing Negro Communist leader, ill from a heart ailment, on her arrival.

She will be hospitalized and will await a court hearing set for Oct. 27, when a federal judge will receive physicians' reports on her health.

Miss Jones was granted a stay of deportation pending decision on whether she is able to travel.

Immigration authorities had planned to deport Miss Jones to the West Indies speedily, but were prevented from doing so by a temporary injunction obtained in a U. S. District Court by attorneys Gloria Agrin and Blanche Freedman.

IN WASHINGTON

Reached by phone in Washington, where Miss Jones arrived at mid-afternoon yesterday, was William Patterson, head of the Civil Rights Congress. Patterson and James Ford of the Committee to Defend Negro Leadership, Miss Jones' father and attorney Mary Kaufman accompanied her from Alderson and will journey with her from Washington after she rests

overnight in the Congressional Hotel.

"Claudia is utterly worn out as the result of a complete physical checkup unexpectedly given her Saturday, the day before she was released," Patterson said.

The prison, he said, called in an outside physician from another federal prison to make the examination.

The physical examination included an electrocardiogram, described as the first such test made on Miss Jones since one was ordered by Federal Judge Edward J. Dimock shortly after her incarceration.

Miss Jones was sentenced by Judge Dimock to a year and a day on a Smith Act conviction. Attorney Kaufman later sought her release on grounds of health.

"The calling in of the medical expert on the eve of her departure," said Patterson and Ford, "obviously was done with the intention of obtaining the kind of statement from the expert which would prevent her being held in New York for the next few months."

They said that only by hospital-



CLAUDIA JONES

izing and treating her medically could the expected trip to the West Indies be made less hazardous.

Patterson said he learned that the medical expert told prison authorities he considered she would be able to travel by air, and even spoke to Miss Jones about traveling to the West Indies.

An attempt to reach the warden at Alderson by the Daily Worker was unsuccessful. The warden was off duty, and other officials were at church, it was said, so that the only information which could be given was "that she has been released and is gone."

LED '3 LIVES'—EXPOSES PHONE BOOK

By ALAN MAX

Informers Herbert A. Philbrick, came through yesterday with the biggest revelation of his career.

So big was it that his present employer, the New York Herald Tribune, gave it a headline on page one—instead of Philbrick's usual spot, "The Red Underground"—in the editorial section.

"Cominform Tells Reds in U. S. To Work Openly."

This was the headline over the scoop by the informer who testified at the first Foley Square Trial and who wrote his "memoirs" titled "I Led Three Lives," which later became a movie and is still a regular TV program.

The Tribune reader who received this scoop for \$.25 may have noticed something peculiar about it. This expose of the

Cominform (with which the Communist Party has never been affiliated) did not quote the Cominform. It did not quote anyone or anything. It gave absolutely no source of any kind. But where did Philbrick get his information? The informer doesn't say.

But has he no facts?

Indeed he has. Listen: "Communist Party headquarters, long closed to public view, will reopen in New York City, and branch offices across the country are to follow suit, according to the Cominform instructions. The Reds are being told to emblazon the name of the Communist Party, U.S.A., on the doors, and to install telephones with listing in phone directories. Letterheads and stationery will be printed. . ."

And now for the biggest revelation of all! The man for

whom the Governor of Massachusetts proclaimed "Herbert A. Philbrick Day" on Nov. 27, 1951, dips into his secret sources and tells us:

"The national headquarters will be located at 268 Seventh Ave., New York, telephone number ORegon 5-9250 and the same address will serve for the New York State district office."

Amazing!

Here, we get an inkling of how Philbrick works! For he is quoting not from a "Cominform" document but from the Manhattan Telephone Directory. Philbrick "reveals" the Party has been ordered to install a listed phone. But since 1952 the directory each year has carried this listing (this year on page 352):

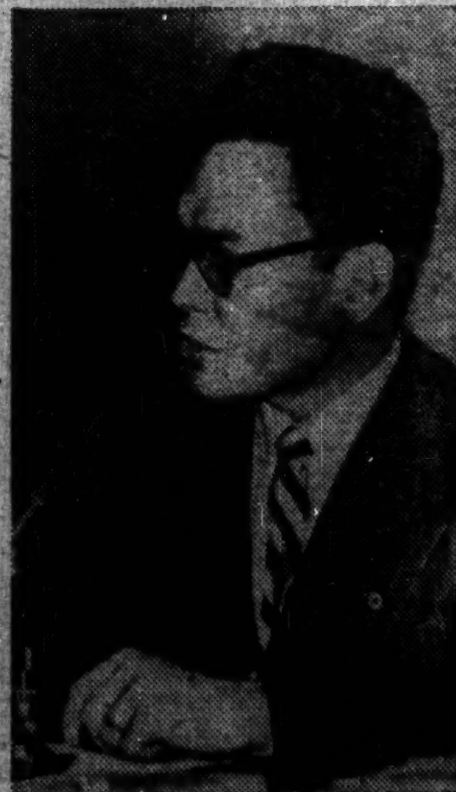
Communist Party of the USA—

National office 268 7Av
... ORegon 5-9250
NY State Comm 268 7Av
... ORegon 5-9250

Since the Manhattan Telephone Directory is not easy to refute, Philbrick later on in his "expose" admits this has been the location of Communist Party headquarters for several years but he insists that it has been only "window-dressing" and a "mail drop."

The facts are these: in spite of the repression of the past several years, the Communist Party managed to maintain an open, active and busy headquarters at this address. At this address, conferences of Party leaders from throughout the country have been held from time to time, with releases on their meetings, on letterhead stationery, sent out to the press

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PHILBRICK

12 Negro Workers Wounded But Sheriff Goes Fishing

UMATILLA, Fla., Oct. 23.—The four hooded white men who peppered a union organizing meeting with shotgun fire, wounding 12 Negro workers last Wednesday night, are still at large, because Sheriff Willis McCall had to keep a fishing date. It is known that four white men had circled the hall where 26 Negro citrus workers were meeting with Otis Nation, representative of the CIO United Packing House Workers. The car in which the four were riding, according to Nation, had its license plates covered. After dismounting from the car, the men put on hoods and fired shotguns into the hall hitting 12 but wounding none of them seriously.

Governor Leroy Collins ordered an immediate investigation by the sheriffs, but McCall, who has himself killed one Negro and wounded two others, went fishing instead and ordered his deputies not to discuss the case with the press.

Nation said he thought McCall would have little trouble in finding the guilty persons, since Umatilla is a hamlet of less than 2,000 population. However, the union organizer added:

"McCall is unavailable at certain times when a law needs enforcing."

In Miami, it was reported that the FBI office there had referred the matter to the criminal division of the Department of Justice for study.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will conduct a "long-range program" of seven points growing out of the Emmett Louis Till murder, according to an announcement by Roy Wilkins, the group's executive secretary. Continuing action at the Washington level, as well as in the states and communities, is called for in the plan.

Issued in response to inquiries from across the nation, the plan calls for:

- Fight revival of lynch terror.
- Secure enactment of civil rights bills pending in Congress.
- Obtain more adequate law enforcement with equal protection for all citizens.
- Remove racial restrictions on the franchise.
- Accelerate compliance with the Supreme Court edict banning racial segregation in public schools.
- End economic reprisals against Negro citizens demanding their constitutional rights.
- Eliminate racial discrimination from all phases of American life.

This is a long-range program, Wilkins points out, calling for continuing action on the Washington level as well as in the states and communities.

"Money is needed for lobbying, for research, for literature, for political and educational action," said Wilkins. "We can't bring little Emmett Till back to life and we can't convict Bryant and Milam. We can work toward the day when we will not again be confronted with such an atrocity."

"The NAACP is the organization most feared by the southern bigots, as witness the attacks by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia, the Assistant Attorney General of North Carolina, the Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina and others. They are out to destroy the NAACP, to have it declared illegal and subversive. This imposes upon all of us who believe in Democracy, the responsibility of strengthening the organization which has consistently challenged the South's obsolete white supremacy practices."

In a separate statement, Thurgood Marshall, NAACP chief legal counsel, said the Association's hands are tied so far as legal moves are concerned. The NAACP, Marshall said, could not help prosecute "beyond assisting in obtaining witnesses," which has been done. Marshall also explained that there could not be a re-trial of J. W. Milam and Roy Bryant, the two men charged with the murder of Emmett Till.

two who were freed on the murder charge last Sept. 23, because "American law . . . prohibits 'double jeopardy'."

Rev. Pike Warns Of Effect on Asia

The Very Rev. Dr. James A. Pike in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine broadcast yesterday warned that the slaying of Emmett Till and the "condoning of the slaying of Emmett Till" made the problems of the American missionaries in Asia more difficult.

"Dr. Pike pointed out that 'even apart from the Christian ideals' which had been introduced

there, the Asian peoples had an 'amazing respect for people.'"

He said that Asian people want to be free and do not want to be "used by other nations." Their "interest in Communism comes out of those deep needs," he said.

Dr. Pike said the suspicion of the Asian peoples "of our attempt to use them simply as pawns, sets very badly with them and merely pushes them the other way," and that the missionaries must show them they hope "that they can have the kind of freedom we can have . . . freedom of thought, wholesome family life, respect for spiritual things." It was then, that he noted the Till case did not help matters.

ISRAELIS KILL, WOUND OR SEIZE 14 SYRIAN SOLDIERS

JERUSALEM, Oct. 23.—Israeli troops killed, wounded or kidnapped at least 14 Syrian soldiers last night and destroyed three trucks during a raid into Syrian territory, the United Nations announced today.

Maj. Dan Gov, Israeli military spokesman, said the kidnapped Syrians will be held as "prisoners of war" in retaliation for the alleged abduction of five Israelis by Syrian forces during the past year.

Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Canadian chief of UN's Palestine staff, cabled a report of the raid to UN headquarters in New York, after reminding Israeli officials of the security Council's warning against a policy of retaliation.

Burns is expected to call an emergency session of the Israeli-Syrian Armistice Commission early this week.

Although everyone concerned agreed that the raid was conducted by 20 to 30 Israeli troops who escaped unscathed—the Syrians did not open fire until an hour after the raiders had gone—there was some variation in figures on the Syrian casualties.

The UN announcement listed 15—an officer and two soldiers killed, six soldiers wounded and an officer and five soldiers "missing." Gov said only five Syrians were kidnapped.

Radio Cairo charged today that the Israeli raiders killed five Syri-

ans—two officers and three soldiers—in an attack on a border patrol. The broadcast made no mention of wounded or missing men.

Israeli charged nearly a year ago that Syrian forces had kidnapped four Israeli soldiers, none of whom has yet been returned. A fifth Israeli disappeared last Tuesday near the border settlement of Gonen.

TEL AVIV, Israel, Oct. 23.—Premier Moshe Sharett flew to Paris today for conferences with the Big Three foreign ministers concerning shipment of arms to Egypt.

Sharett is scheduled to confer with U.S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and French Foreign Minister Antoine Pinay both in Paris and in Geneva.

Arrangements also are under way for a similar meeting with Soviet foreign minister V. M. Molotov in Geneva, it was disclosed here.

Sharett will be accompanied by the Israeli ambassadors to Washington, London, Paris and Moscow. It was announced Levy Ashkol would serve as acting premier in Sharett's absence and Golda Mayerson would be acting foreign minister.

Ailing premier-designate David Ben Gurion is expected to present his new cabinet to the Knesset (Parliament) Nov. 1.

East German Premier Hints Move to Enter UN



GROTEWOHL

BERLIN, Oct. 23.—East German premier Otto Grotewohl said today that the grant of sovereignty to East Germany makes possible its membership in the United Nations.

He said the Soviet-East German treaty signed in Moscow last month "legalizes the position of East Germany under international law."

Grotewohl added that "on the basis of the treaty, we have the possibility of taking up diplomatic relations with all nations, of becoming a member of the United Nations, and so on."

The premier was speaking to a committee preparing observances for the "month of German-Soviet friendship."

Dulles Meeting Envoy to Egypt In Paris Today

CAIRO, Egypt, Oct. 23.—U.S. Ambassador Henry A. Byroade will fly to Paris tomorrow for a meeting with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on U.S.-Egyptian relations, the American embassy announced today.

The discussions will concern the reported shipment of Czech arms to Egypt under an agreement that will send Egyptian rice and cotton to Czechoslovakia.

Dulles is in Paris for a NATO conference which precedes the Big Four foreign ministers' meeting starting in Geneva later this week.

100 Hear Clark At Wisconsin U.

MADISON, Wis., Oct. 23.—More than 100 students heard Joseph Clark, foreign affairs editor last week in the Old Madison Room of the Student Memorial Union. The meeting, sponsored by the Labor Youth League, filled the room to capacity with students anxious to hear for themselves a Marxist analysis of the Geneva conference.

Clark outlined the events which culminated in the Big Four meeting. He called the Geneva conference "a triumph for co-existence," and pointed out how "we can end the cold war and the witchhunts by continuing the principles applied at Geneva."

Copies of Clark's pamphlets "The Real Russia" and "Geneva—Road to Peace" found ready buyers.

Questions, both written and spoken from the floor, took more than an hour.

After the question period was over, students continued to mill around Clark, still seeking answers to their queries. Others stood around discussing and debating the various views raised.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 23.—Readers and supporters of the Daily Worker gave a warm welcome home to Fred Blair, a leader of the Communist Party of Wisconsin for the past 25 years, who spoke Monday night at a meeting arranged by the Milwaukee Freedom of the Press Committee. Blair had been absent from the local scene since 1951.

Joseph Clark, foreign affairs editor of the Daily Worker, addressed the meeting about the Geneva conference.

A great deal of attention to Blair's reappearance was given by the local press. The meeting, with about 50 people in attendance, was covered by six or seven reporters and TV and news cameramen.

Chief interest of the reporters was centered around the reasons for Blair's departure and reappearance. On that subject, Blair stated that his return to public life was made possible by the exposure of the myth of a so-called "Communist conspiracy," and the dispelling of the hysteria of McCarthyism with the strengthening of the prospects for an enduring peace.

He said: "We are back here to fight against the re-rise of McCarthyism. We are here to see that in 1956 there won't be two McCarthys in the Senate. There are no political rights in the U.S. unless the Communist Party has rights. Communists are going to be here fighting for the cause of the people."

Harry Pollitt Writes to British Labor Party Delegates

LONDON

Following is the full text of the letter from Harry Pollitt, the general secretary of the Communist Party which was distributed to Labor Party conference at Margate.

Dear Comrades,—The agenda of your conference reveals how profound is the desire, among the constituency Labor Parties in particular, for peace, the banning of the H-bomb and a reduction in armaments and in the period of National Service.

It corresponds in every way with the decision taken by many important trade union and co-operative conferences that have already taken place this year.

It proves that there is a powerful basis within the Labor movement for the carrying through by the Labor Party of united campaign to follow up the Geneva Conference of Heads of State. Such a campaign can win enthusiastic support from all in Britain who wish to see its achievements carried forward by the Foreign Ministers' conference, resulting in agreement on the vital outstanding questions.

Just because the conference of the four Heads of State at Geneva had such positive initial results, none of us dare forget that there are powerful forces in Britain and the United States who profit more from preparation for war and from war itself than they do from producing the peaceful goods of industry.

These forces are working night and day to prevent the Foreign Ministers' conference, opening on Oct. 27, from carrying into immediate practical effect the good will and co-operation that were established at the July conference.

Their views have been expressed by the United States Secretary for the Air Force, Donald Quarles, who recently stated, according to the New York Times of Sept. 6, that:

"The United States was going to rest its security not on the abolition of power but on the retention of overwhelming air-atomic power; not on 'disarmament' in the old-fashioned sense, but on the capacity to retaliate; not on 'banning' or 'destroying' atomic bombs but on retaining them. . . ."

Mr. Harold Macmillan, in his speech on Sept. 22, made clear that the British Government also intends to continue with the rearmament program, and does not envisage any real disarmament for a very long period ahead.

At the same time it must be a source of great concern that the Labor Party, under its present leadership, has led no great mass campaigns that have assisted the developments resulting in the new and hopeful situation now opening before the peoples of the world.

Even more disquieting is the fact that no such campaign appears to be contemplated in the immediate future to guarantee the success of the conference of Foreign Ministers.

Such campaign is needed, with the united power and strength of the Labor movement behind it, to compel the Foreign Secretary to pursue at that conference a constructive foreign policy to ensure further advances toward the aim of achieving a lasting world peace.

We believe the British people would give their full backing to a campaign, carried through by the

Labor Party, demanding that the Tory Government's representatives at Geneva should support a policy aimed at securing:

A European Collective Security Treaty and a united, democratic and peaceful Germany within such a treaty;

Agreement on disarmament; No further tests of nuclear weapons and the banning of atomic and hydrogen bombs;

The admission of China to the United Nations Organization;

The removal of all bans on East West trade.

We hope that you will do what lies in your power to ensure that such policies are considered at the Margate conference, and on behalf of the Communist Party we pledge all support to such a campaign, the importance of which will grow in the coming months. An active, united campaign of all the organizations of the Labor movement could have a decisive influence in the defense of peace and the lifting of the burdens which the war policy has imposed on the people.

Your fraternally,
HARRY POLLITT

Ask Where Is Gov. Williams Going on Foreign Policy

DETROIT, Oct. 23.—Glos Ludowy, Polish-American labor weekly, writes that the speeches on foreign policy being made by Gov. C. Mennen Williams raise the question of where Williams is going. The widely read Polish weekly states that Williams is rejecting the spirit of Geneva as the guiding line of American foreign policy.

"This position in effect repudiates the sentiments and views not only of the trade union forces which have supported Williams but the sentiments and views of most of the American people," Glos Ludowy declares.

Speaking at the convention of the Polish National Alliance in Minneapolis on Sept. 18, Gov. Williams declared that he agrees fully with the views of PNA president Charles Rozmarek on foreign policy. These views Rozmarek expressed in a sabre-rattling and McCarthyite speech the previous week at a rally in Chicago celebrating the so-called "Miracle at Vistula."

MORGAN GETS NOV. 4 STAY

The Governor's Council of New York State has granted chain-gang fugitive Willie Morgan a two-week stay until Nov. 4 in order to study new and important evidence.

Morgan, who had fled from a South Carolina chain-gang to N. Y. in 1954, was granted the stay after a last minute appeal to Gov. Harriman by his attorneys Grant Reynolds and Curtis McClaine.

South Carolina authorities were already preparing to get their hands on the 20-year old youth.

Morgan had previously been granted a one week's stay until last Friday by Judge George A. Brenner, of Westchester County court. He had escaped from the chain-gang where he was sent when only 16 years old for allegedly having two stolen guns in his home.

Jewish Groups Lands Senators' Liberties Probe

The American Jewish Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith joined over the weekend in commending the Senate subcommittee on constitutional liberties headed by Senator Thomas C. Hennings, Jr. (D-Mo.).

They asserted that "most Americans earnestly desire to get along well with their neighbors regardless of their creed or color, deploring discrimination in all its forms as contrary to their religious teachings and democratic philosophy."

The organizations approved the cancellation of public hearings by the subcommittee on asserted violations of the religious clause of the First amendment.

IUE Members Contribute to Strike Aid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Non-striking members of the CIO International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, have been assessed \$15 or a day's pay a month, in support of the strike of 55,000 workers against the Westinghouse Corp.

The union demands a 15-cent hourly pay rise. Workers now average \$2.10 an hour.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 23.—Negotiations between Westinghouse and the union were recessed to Tuesday.



WILLIAMS

Presbyterians in Tex., La., to Admit Negro Churches

ABILENE, Tex., Oct. 23.—A Presbyterian synod which includes Texas and Louisiana will allow membership to Negro churches.

This action came at a meeting of the Texas Synod of the Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., here. (The move was recommended by the committee on social education and action.)

Rev. Delaine Describes Flight From South Carolina Terror

There were overtones of the Underground Railroad era when the Rev. Joseph A. Delaine at a meeting here, told his story of white supremacy terror in South Carolina.

Rev. Delaine had to flee his Lake City, S.C., home on Oct. 10 following an exchange of shots with unknown white men who had fired at his church parsonage from an automobile.

"I shot in Jesus' name," declared Rev. Delaine to an applauding "Amen!" from the capacity crowd of 1,000 which overflowed Bethel AME Church, 52 W. 132 St., last Thursday night.

"When they shot twice," he said quietly, "I didn't go in the light but I sent forth a messenger."

The "messenger" referred to was a bullet from a 16-shot 38 calibre automatic rifle.

This shot was the climax of six years of attacks and racist persecution. He described how things

Mayor Explains

Mayor Robert F. Wagner denied over the weekend his strong implication of last Sept. 13 that former Domestic Relations Judge Hubert T. Delany was unfit for a judgeship because of his political views. The denial came in answer to a protest from the Protestant Council which held that the Mayor's comment on why he did not re-appoint the Negro jurist "would imply that Judge Delany was not a loyal American."

"Despite certain misrepresentations and misstatements which have been circulated," the Mayor wrote in answer, "I did not at any time state and I do not wish to state that Judge Delany was not a loyal American citizen."

The "misrepresentation" referred to by the Mayor and the implications protested by the Protestant Council were contained in the following colloquy between the Mayor and reporters on Sept. 13:

"Asked if it was Mr. Delany's so-called 'left wing' views with which he disagreed, the Mayor replied:

"That's correct. Any man has the right to his opinion, as a private citizen. A judge has further obligations."—N. Y. Times, Sept. 14, 1955.

Protests Halt State Quiz of Insurance Agents' Loyalty

Following protests by the American Jewish Congress, the CIO Insurance Workers of America and other groups, Leffert Holz, State Insurance Superintendent, said the State Insurance Department had discontinued, "pending further study" its loyalty questionnaire for license applicants.

The witchhunt questionnaire, in use for a month, had required applicants for insurance agent licenses to state whether they had ever been members of any of 180 groups named by the U. S. Attorney General as "subversive." Holz said no applicants receiving the questionnaire admitted belonging to the groups on the list.

The questionnaire was the first of its kind for licenses in the state of New York.

Dr. Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress, wrote to Gov. Harriman urging Holz "confine himself to the task of preventing waste, fraud and corruption—the appropriate goal of insurance regulation."

The New York Civil Liberties Union said it would seek a conference with Holz on the matter.

In Albany Gov. Harriman said he had not been informed of the questionnaire's existence. He said he would ask Holz to give him a full report on it.

Bulganin's Answer to Ike

(Continued from Page 1)

favorable treatment of our proposal concerning control posts having the aim of forestalling surprise attacks of one country against another. I consider that agreement on this question would have a great significance for furthering the settling of the problem of disarmament.

We in Moscow are waiting for the speediest recovery of your health.

With sincere respect.

NIKOLAI BULGANIN

Sochi 20 October

RESTON'S COLUMN

The fact that the Administration has systematically deceived the American people on the status of the disarmament debate was admitted in the N. Y. Times yesterday. A column, by James Reston, chief of the Washington bureau

of the Times, declared:

"Meanwhile Harold E. Stassen, the President's disarmament assistant is running around the country complaining that the Russians are not accepting President Eisenhower's aerial inspection plan and saying things about that plan that mislead nobody but the American people."

Reston then quotes a speech by Stassen in which he said Eisenhower's proposal "would provide against great surprise attack, whether by nuclear or conventional means."

Reston's sardonic comment is: "There is some truth in this, but not much." He explains that the plan was limited to American and Soviet territory and did not include allies of the countries involved or foreign bases. Attacks could thus be launched, Reston points out, just as readily from those bases.

"Mr. Stassen knows this," Reston writes. "He knows the Russians know it and have been asking him about it for weeks."

Reston admits what the Daily Worker has been charging ever since the Summit meeting in Geneva, that the Administration has refused to answer the Soviet challenge as to whether we still support the western arms limitation and reduction plan.

The Soviets accepted the western plan. But the Eisenhower administration refuses to say whether it still supports its own plan. The obstacle to disarmament therefore is that inspection has been SUBSTITUTED for disarmament by the administration. But the Russians have indicated they'll accept the Eisenhower inspection plan providing it is combined with actual agreement to limit and reduce arms—which is supposed to be the second point on the agenda at Geneva.

Reston affirmed the charges we have made when he wrote in yesterday's Times:

"What our own allies blame us for is for pressing everybody to accept the Eisenhower plan as a 'gateway' to disarmament when we are not ready to say what is beyond the 'gateway.'"

How much longer Dulles can avoid saying about where the "gateway" leads to will become clearer when the foreign ministers comes to the second point on its agenda.

sel for the AME Church and assigned by Bishop Nichols to defend Rev. Delaine against any extradition proceedings said:

"I intend to do my duty. If they come to get Rev. Delaine they will have a fight. I believe the only way we get the rights we're entitled to is to fight and fight like hell."

The attorney stopped at the word "hell" and turned to apologize to the assembled ministers on the dais, but the apology was lost in a roar of laughter and applause from the audience.

(From Lake City, S. C., Sheriff H. A. Myers announced he would take "every legal step" to have Rev. Delaine returned to answer charges of assault and battery with a deadly weapon.)

As for Rev. Delaine, he told his audience: "If I fall a victim to death, let me fall like a man."

The minister has three children. Two are in southern colleges and the other is serving in Korea.

Bishop Nichols, reflecting on the Korean war, asked this rhetorical question:

"We fought and died for the 38th parallel in Korea—what about the 42nd parallel in the U. S., the Mason-Dixon line?"

Connecticut Bar Raises Dues \$5 to Pay 6 Smith Act Lawyers

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 23.—The Connecticut Bar Association has voted to establish a fund for the six lawyers who were appointed by Federal Judge Anderson to defend five of the eight Smith Act defendants whose trial is being held in the Federal Court in New Haven.

The association voted overwhelmingly to increase membership dues by \$5 for this year and that this increase be used to compensate the six court-appointed lawyers. It is expected that the increase will yield \$10,000 this year.

The recommendation for financial support for these six attorneys was made by a special committee headed by attorney James Cooper of New Haven. Another attorney, Philo Calhoun of Bridgeport, pointed out that the lawyers who were appointed to the Smith Act case

will lose their incomes for six months. There is no paid public defender system in Federal courts.

Attempts to cloud the issue of aid for the court-appointed attorneys by attacking the five Smith Act defendants fell flat. Only a handful of Bar members present opposed the idea.

Last month the Connecticut Bar Association urged public support for the six lawyers who were appointed to the Smith Act case by the court and declared that "they should have the thanks of the people whose liberties depend upon the strength, the alertness and independence of the members of the Connecticut Bar."

The Bar Association then cited such historical examples as that of the English lawyer Charles Evershed, who was appointed to defend the American Revolutionary hero Tom Paine.

An Editor Gets News of Himself

By ADAM LAPIN

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Al Richmond sat quietly at his typewriter in our city room using his familiar hunt and peck system.

But he knew it was probably the fateful Monday morning—and that he might know any minute how much longer he would sit at the typewriter or whether that night or some night soon he would not return to his wife and his two boisterous cowboys and Dodgers.

Al stayed at the typewriter. Al stayed at the typewriter. The rest of us also tried to work. But we kept drifting in and out of the little wire room where the United Press ticker was pounding away.

About 9 a.m. bulletins started coming on Supreme Court decisions. A bulletin on the case of Caryl Chessman in San Quentin on charges of murder and rape. A bulletin on David Provoo who won freedom from a treason conviction.

But no word on the California Smith Act appeal affecting Al and "Slim" Connelly in Los Angeles and so many of our good friends and their families.

An hour later—and still no word.

Al began to show a little interest at this point. He suggested that maybe the court would group the California case with appeals from Pennsylvania and other areas, and that this might be good news.

A few minutes to 11, Al's phone rang. Someone had heard from someone in Los Angeles that the court had granted a review.

Everybody tried to keep calm, and kept saying it might be just a rumor. We called United Press and asked them to hurry up their Washington bureau.

At 11, Al's phone rang again. The lawyers had gotten a wire from the Supreme Court notifying them that the review had been granted.

There was no pretense any

more. Al grinned from ear to ear. We all started shaking his hand and pouncing on him on the back and shaking each other's hands and putting our arms around each other.

Somehow we got back to work for a few minutes, then took our lunch period. We started organizing a party for the afternoon, calling up people, arranging to buy liquor and cold cuts. We even got hold of a bottle of champagne.

JUST HAPPENED IN

Ernie Fox, the big, husky warehouseman, was the first Smith Act defendant to drop in. He was trying hard to keep calm, claimed he had dropped in to talk about a local trade union development.

Al Yates bounded up the stairs to the editorial office, which he usually takes in slow stride. He had heard the news on the first floor at the switchboard, on his way back from covering the Soviet housing delegates. It meant his wife, Oleta O'Connor Yates, wouldn't be going to jail to serve a six year sentence.

HAD SUITCASE READY

Dispensing the news at the switchboard was Helen Lima, her face beaming. Soon her husband dropped by. Mickie (who had been at a meeting when the news came) admitted that he had been all set to go off to jail, even had a suitcase packed.

Loretta Stack, who had expected to be away from her two young kids for five years, came in with a brown paper bag under her arm. She said she had to see Al Richmond right away. I took her out to the composing room, expecting a momentous conference. She pulled out a bottle of Johnny Walker Scotch, reserved for Smith Act defendants. There was just enough left for a good slug for Al.

Somehow we kept working until 3:45 p.m., until the paper with its jubilant front page was locked up and a little copy was prepared for the printers for next morning.

By that time laughter and noise



AL RICHMOND

were coming up from the business office where our party was scheduled to start at 4. But guests had begun arriving early.

Oleta Yates had been at a meeting when she got the news. But she got to the party all right. She and her husband embraced.

She never looked prettier or gayer.

The grapevine had worked quickly. There were workers off the waterfront and other jobs, lawyers, union people. The spread of drinks and food disappeared quickly.

Leah Schneiderman walked around the big room with pencil and paper, organizing the New Year's Eve party she hadn't expected her husband, William, to attend and lining up the defendants to do acts.

Bill, holding his 11 year old daughter's hand, was doing a straight-faced takeoff on a solemn political analysis of what had happened.

The only defendant missing was Rude Lambert. He had been away on a fishing trip, heard the news on his car radio and almost drove the auto off the road.

Federal Flood Control to Be Major Issue in New England

BOSTON, Oct. 23 (FP).—Federal flood control, it is certain, will become a major political issue in the next campaign in New England.

The second flood disaster has underscored earlier declarations by organized labor that the flood problem must be met by a comprehensive federal plan and not by patch-work schemes.

The damage caused by the October "nor'easter" is not as great as that caused in August by Hurricane Diane, but it is a dual disaster for working people—loss of jobs and loss of homes—in many of the industrial valleys of this region.

Hardest hit was Connecticut, where one-third of the state's 169 towns were inundated by the flood waters. The Park River running through Hartford rose over its banks and flooded residential areas. Ten thousand families were without electricity in Norwalk and Danbury.

At Woonsocket, R.I., flood waters rolled over the properties of the U.S. Rubber Co., the Jacob Finklestein & Son garment plant, the Old Nyanze and the Masurel mills. Most plants canceled operations on muddy Monday after the weekend deluge.

In Massachusetts the flood centered in the western section of the state. Westfield and Fitchburg were

hard hit. In the former, workers at the Stevens paper mill strengthened walls with sandbags in an effort to save the 100-year-old building.

In Vermont and New Hampshire troubles were multiplied when the rain turned into snow causing trees to collapse, cutting power lines.

An estimated 7-8,000 more jobless joined the rolls of the unemployed swelled by the August holocaust in Connecticut alone, where devastation was greatest. Norwalk, Stamford and Danbury were as hard hit in the second round as Torrington and Winsted were in the first. Ansonia, Waterbury and other brass valley towns took a second bad beating.

In Norwalk, 10 major factories were ruined and four bridges were washed away, and smashed homes and commercial buildings looked as if they had been hit by block-busters. In Danbury, six factories employing 2,500 persons, including the Lee & Mallory hat plant, will be closed for an unpredictable period of time.

The new floods set back plant rehabilitation operations in the brass valley towns. At Waterbury, Chase Metal Workers, a Kennecott subsidiary, has restored about 65 percent of its operations before the new storm struck. Scovill Mfg. Co. reported three departments of its Waterbury mill were under three to four feet of water.

COURT BANS WORD 'NEGRO' ON BALLOT IN OKLAHOMA

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oct. 23.—The Court of Appeals of the 10th Circuit has declared unconstitutional the discriminatory practice in Oklahoma of placing the word "Negro" in parenthesis next to the name of every Negro candidate on the ballot in either primary or general elections.

The decision was rendered by Chief Judge Phillips in the case of A. B. McDonald who, acting as his own counsel, had sued the Oklahoma State Elections Board for damages on the ground that it had violated the 14th Amendment of the U.S. Constitution. The case had come to the Circuit Court on appeal from the District Court which had dismissed the action.

Prior to the August 1954, primaries, McDonald had notified the Election Board his intention to be a candidate for nomination for U.S. Senator on the Democratic Party ticket in the primaries. In accordance with Oklahoma law, he had filled out a Declaration of Candidacy form, which included the statement "that my race is . . . (White or Negro)."

The Oklahoma State Constitution declares that the word Negro used in the constitution and the laws of the State refers specifically "to all persons of African descent," whereas "the term 'white race' shall include all other persons," regardless of racial origin.

On primary day, Aug. 6, 1954, the official ballot included McDonald's name, but in accordance with the State law, the word "Negro" was placed in parenthesis beside it. McDonald sued on that ground that the identification was discrimi-

natory and a denial of equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the 14th Amendment.

The U.S. District Court dismissed the action on the grounds that the designation on the ballot was purely informative, was not in violation of the 14th Amendment, and that the federal court was without jurisdiction since McDonald had not exhausted the remedies provided by Oklahoma laws.

Chief Judge Phillips, in a decision which cast doubt on the legality of the State Constitution itself, rejected the opinion of the lower court. He declared, "Under the Oklahoma constitutional provision, the phrase 'white race' includes not only that race, but all other races, except the Negro race. Thus, it will be seen that there is a direct discrimination between members of the Negro race and members of the White, Yellow and other races, all embraced in the phrase 'white race,' resulting in a denial under color of law of equality of treatment with respect to the members of the Negro race who run for office in Oklahoma."

The law requiring that candidates answer whether they are Negro or white was not attacked in the action. What was under attack was the section of the law calling for the identification of Negro candidates on the ballot.

Said Chief Judge Phillips, "If that section is unconstitutional, and we so hold, then the Election Board was not justified in following it. . . . It merely provided for the discrimination with respect to him (McDonald) in the placing of his name on the ballot with the notation thereafter in parenthesis, 'Negro.' (Emphasis ours—Ed.) Judge Phillips also declared that he knew "of no purely administrative remedy that was open" to McDonald.

Industry, Labor Clash at Hearings on Automation

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (FP).—The conflicting views of industry, bent on faster production and profits, and labor, concerned primarily with human beings, were aired again at the joint congressional subcommittee hearing on automation. Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex) has been presiding over the hearings.

Speaking for industry were Don C. Mitchell, president of Sylvania Electric Product, Inc., and Robert C. Tait, president of Stromberg-Carlson Co. and vice-president of General Dynamics Corp., of which Stromberg-Carlson is a division. Both assured Patman that speeding up production through automation is essential if industry is to keep up with increased consumer demand.

Mitchell and Tait maintained that the introduction of marvelous new electronic devices, some of which they described, is simply a continuation of the old process of finding newer and better ways of producing goods and keeping records. They denied, without being too specific about it, that rapid introduction of electronic machinery will lead to large-scale layoffs of displaced workers. In veiled terms they said that such talk is scare-mongering.

LABOR'S VIEW

But two union spokesmen brought the discussion down to cases, as far as effect of automation on human beings in industry and office work is concerned. They were president Howard Coughlin of the Office Employees International Union (AFL) and research director Otto Pragan of the International Chemical Workers Union (AFL). Coughlin described some of the more startling advances in office

work technology, and said:

"We in the Office Employees International Union are not afraid of the long range effects of automation, but we are concerned with its immediate effects. It can be that automation over the years will eventually bring about the shorter work week. . . .

"I do believe, however, that there will be serious problems caused by the introduction of automation in offices. Many individuals who have spent their lives acquiring certain skills and have come to believe implicitly in their own indispensability are in for a rude shock. They will see machines do in seconds work that takes them days and weeks accomplish. They will see machines replace the jobs they and their co-workers have come to feel are their permanent niches in the office world. A lot of people will lose their jobs."

CITES STAFF CUTS

Coughlin told Patman of the experience of a large, unnamed insurance firm home office where automation processes were installed, none of them the better known giant equipment such as ERMA or UNIVAC. Before the automation started, there were 539 employees in the commercial department of the company; within a short time the number was cut 133. The company did not lay workers off, but simply did not replace those who left for various reasons.

Pragan, discussing the chemical industry, showed that even before World War II this was one of the most highly mechanized industries in the U. S. But from 1947 through 1954, he showed, production increased 53 percent while the number of workers remained at about

the same level. During these years the growth of production in all manufacturing averaged 3½ percent per year, yet it rose by 7½ percent annually in the chemical industry.

Now, he said, "the advent of automatic control system and electronic computers as opened a new chapter in the technological progress of American industry." He said labor is thus faced with two problems: (1) to provide adequate employment and job opportunities for all workers; and (2) to protect their rights and position of the individual employees in the plant.

Both union spokesmen testified to the need for guarantees that workers with seniority would not be discharged because of automation of the processes at which they worked. Second, both spoke of the need for retaining programs to help workers displaced by machines hold some other job with same employer, or else become qualified to operate the new machines.

Hearing observers smiled ruefully when Mitchell declared with apparent conviction that "automation is necessary to meet a labor shortage"—which he said is bound to occur within a few years. Like other industry spokesmen, Mitchell offered no proof there would be such a shortage, other than to point to the growth in the U. S. population (about 2.8 million annually now). As to the matter of who can buy goods produced by automatic plants, he laughed:

"Nobody can tell me that you can't peddle all those goods!" He likewise laughed at the fear that there would be much unemployment in the 10 years ahead.

Western Cities to Hear Mrs. Bradley

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 23.—Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of Emmett Till, will speak in several western states next month, it was announced here by Franklin H. Williams, NAACP regional secretary-counsel.

Mrs. Bradley's tour will include: Seattle, Nov. 9; Portland, Nov. 10; Sacramento, Nov. 11; Oakland and San Francisco, Nov. 13; San Diego, Nov. 15; Riverside, Cal., Nov. 17; Santa Monica, Cal., Nov. 18; Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 19; Las Vegas, Nov. 20; Salt Lake City, Nov. 21; and Denver, Nov. 24.

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GREET CLAUDIA JONES TODAY

YESTERDAY, CLAUDIA JONES, a youthful Negro woman Communist, was released from the federal prison at Alderson, W. Va. She had served a year for holding opinions about government and society which U.S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell calls "subversive." And the government insisted that Miss Jones, who spent much of her time in prison in the hospital suffering from an acute heart ailment, represented a "danger" to U.S. institutions. According to U.S. prosecutors, Claudia Jones was part of a "conspiracy" to teach and advocate the "violent overthrow" of the government.

Claudia Jones is scheduled to arrive at the Pennsylvania Station this morning (Monday) at 10:50. Her family and friends will be able to greet her only because an injunction was won against an order to deport her to Trinidad.

There is a bitter irony in the fact that Miss Jones' release almost coincides with the flight of Rev. Joseph A. Delaine from South Carolina escaping from the preachers and practitioners of anti-Negro force and violence.

Miss Jones will witness the growing protest wave against the openly organized conspiracy which inspired the kidnap-murder of 14-year-old Emmett Louis Till and two other Negroes in Mississippi. These murders and other acts of anti-Negro violence have gone unpunished while she was behind prison bars, serving a sentence for opposing just such murderous conspiracies.

There will still be stories in the daily papers about the shooting of 12 Negroes last Friday in Lake County, Florida, because they sought the benefits of union organization. And there is once again in the news Sheriff Willis V. McCall, the Lake County sheriff with a reputation as a "Negro-killer." McCall, who is a "force and violence" man himself, couldn't even investigate the shooting of the 12 Negroes because he had a three-day fishing date.

IN PONDERING her suit for the right to stay in the United States where she has lived since early childhood, Claudia Jones will also have time to think of the fate of three other Negroes: Rev. Delaine is seeking refuge in the State of New York against a request from South Carolina officials that he be returned to face a white supremacy Golgotha. Willie Morgan, a South Carolina Negro youth, is seeking the right to live as a free man in New York against an order to return him to a six-year stretch on a chain-gang. And in the New York City Jail, Willie Reid, another Negro refugee is asking that he not be returned to Sheriff McCall's Florida and a 15-year sentence on a chain-gang from which he escaped.

These developments, all of which coincide with her own thought-control sentence, undoubtedly will strengthen Miss Jones belief in the fight for freedom. She will want to remain in the country of her adoption, beside the people with whom she is identified, to fight for law and order and the application of the U.S. Constitution against the real subversive conspirators. And we all of us should greet her with a determination to win her the right to stay here and to end the madness of thought-control and the deportation of our best sons and daughters.

TRUTH ABOUT DISARMAMENT

THAT OUR COUNTRY and the Soviet Union can find agreement on disarmament is shown by the friendly exchange between President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Bulganin.

But the American people are being systematically misinformed by the Administration and by the big business press about the obstacles standing in the way of disarmament.

Take the President's aerial inspection proposal. In yesterday's N.Y. Times, James Reston notes that Harold E. Stassen, the President's disarmament assistant, is running around the country "saying things about that plan that mislead nobody but the American people."

Reston says that the Eisenhower aerial inspection plan provides no guarantee against surprise attack. For example, it is confined to the territory of the two countries, and attack can be launched from bases elsewhere, Reston points out.

But even more important is the fact that the Administration has not answered the Soviet query as to whether we intend to combine the aerial inspection plan with actual agreement to limit and reduce arms. Again Reston writes:

"What our own allies blame us for is for pressing everybody to accept the Eisenhower plan as a 'gateway' to disarmament when we are not ready to say what is beyond the 'gateway.'"

Only this newspaper has actually informed its readers about these facts which Reston now admits. The issue when the foreign ministers get together in Geneva on Thursday is not inspection VERSUS disarmament. What's needed is disarmament TOGETHER with inspection.

THE CRUSADE of the Daily Worker for a peace policy for labor and specifically for an exchange of labor delegations with the Soviet Union and other countries of the East is at last breaking through the "paper curtain."

The Saturday Evening Post entered the fray this week with its lead editorial, expressing concern because the movement to win the labor movement for a peace policy and an exchange of delegations is gaining ground in the trade unions. The Tory-line magazine flatfootedly backed George Meany's and the AFL Council's rejection of this writer's "Open Letter" to the AFL and CIO (published in the Worker of July 24) suggesting acceptance of a long-standing invitation of the USSR's unions for an exchange of labor delegations for a direct look-see on both sides of the "curtain."

BUT WHILE this outspoken anti-labor voice showered high praise on Meany, on David Dubinsky of the garment union and on others of their top associates for holding fast to the cold-war line, voices of other groups—traditionally allied to the top leadership of the CIO and AFL—have taken the opposite position.

The Progressive magazine founded by the elder Robert LaFollette and today an expression for "anti-Communist liberals," criticizes Meany sharply for rejecting the proposals of our "open letter" and for persisting in his opposition to a pro-peace position.

Commonweal, a Catholic magazine, also looked with favor on the experience with the Soviet farm delegation that toured the U. S. and even quoted the Pope as backing the idea. The magazine said (Aug. 15) in an editorial on the exchange of delegations, "This is a big step forward."

THERE are also signs that some of the top leaders of labor don't see eye to eye with Meany for a ban on tours of the lands of socialism. Even Dave Beck of the Brotherhood of Teamsters announced that he plans to tour Asia next spring, including People's China.

Walter Reuther has not replied to our "open letter" but neither has he nor the CIO expressed public rejection of the proposal. And he was reported to have said at one press conference in Detroit that he has not been invited to visit the Soviet Union and added, "I would not go unless it comes from the government itself." It is not clear what he means by that, but the CIO has already not taken the stand that "any" exchanges of delegations or visits are taboo, as did the AFL's Council in its 1,500-word statement rejecting our "open letter."

HERE IS HOW the Saturday Evening Post put the question after describing Meany's rejection and Reuther's silence:

"Smoothly the Reds argue that 'the Meany line is making enemies for labor here at home.' How? Well, the bulk of the people now want to trust and love the Kremlin. They'll get so mad at the AFL that they won't support its legislative program, nor will they vote for the candidates it endorses in next year's election, according to the Communist Party."

"If anyone thinks that this slick Communist sales talk won't impress some union leaders, he is greatly mistaken. The CIO is less resistant to the Kremlin than the AFL is. It tends to go along with the preponderant 'liberal' sentiment, especially as expressed by Americans for Democratic Action. Moreover, some AFL unions are much less resistant than Meany, David Dubinsky and other anti-Communists in the AFL leadership."

"The Reds hope to fool rank and file union members with

World of Labor

by George Morris



Breaking Through The "Paper Curtain"

'bogus' peace propaganda and thus develop a pressure that will carry up through many unions and at last win a majority vote in the executive council of the combined AFL and CIO, despite Meany."

WITH A LITTLE editing and allowance for considerable exaggeration and misstatement in the last paragraph, the above does convey to the millions of readers of the Satevepost at least the basic ideas we have been hammering. We, of course, never said the people now want to "trust and love the Kremlin." We said the bulk of the people want peace, and go along with the "Spirit of Geneva"—so much so that even the Republicans count on exploiting it to the limit to win in 1956.

On the other hand we warned that if labor hitches its hopes to the Meany-line sabre-rattling cries an AFL endorsement can prove a kiss of death to many a candidate—especially in the marginal areas. So, we stressed, for the sake of peace and labor's own domestic objectives that union-backed candidates, as the Illinois Federation of Labor convention said last week in its resolution, must "become the best exponents of a genuine policy of peace."

The hard-headed reactionary Satevepost frankly admits that this approach to the question can win even among some top leaders of labor.

BUT LOOK at what some of Meany's own allies say of his policy, as in the lead editorial of the October issue of the Progressive:

"A striking example of the old hokum used to confront a new challenge was on display recently when so usually a sensible labor statesman as George Meany, president of the AFL, not only rejected Communist overtures to send a U. S. trade union delegation to Russia but insisted that the exchange of all delegations between the U. S. and the Soviet Union must be stopped lest 'we give respectability to the people who are not respectable.'"

After pointing out how futile has been the past resistance to recognition of the Soviet Union and current refusal to recognize People's China, the Progressive goes on:

"Much more important, however, is the self-defeating result of Mr. Meany's sweeping rejection of people-to-people exchanges."

The Progressive's editors take the position that things in the Soviet Union are so bad in comparison with U. S. conditions that the AFL could perform a "great service" if its delegations would "compare notes, publicly" with the Soviet workers on conditions.

"For here is the heart of the struggle that looms ahead, the very essence of competitive co-existence—this transfer of the cold war struggle of competitive armaments to the forum of competing ideas and ideologies."

THIS WRITER is of the opinion, unlike that of the Progressive's editors, that the Soviet Union's workers will not come out the worse in a comparison of notes, and that ultimately, given a prolonged peace, the Soviet workers will far outstrip all capitalist lands, including the U. S. on the values that go into a standard of living. But basically I expressed a view similar to that of the Progressive in my "open letter." I wrote:

"I believe the great majority of America's trade unionists would applaud the sending of a delegation of their own people to the USSR, China and other lands in this group; they'd welcome a report of the truth, whatever that truth may be, and let the chips fall where they may."

What are some of labor's close congressional friends saying on this question?

The AFL sought to discredit the advice of Louisiana's Senator Ellender to the AFL that a delegation to the USSR wouldn't hurt it, on the ground that he is a reactionary associated with that state's labor-hating and Negro-hating sugar interests. But what about Senator Kefauver who on his return from a trip to the USSR and Poland also expressed the hope that the exchange of delegations would increase. What about Senator Sparkman who spoke along similar lines after his return?

It's time Meany examined this problem a little more closely and realistically and not let his advisor, the notorious professional anti-Sovieteer Jay Lovestone, pull wool over his eyes.

Led 3 Lives—Exposes Phone Book

(Continued from Page 1)
(including the Herald Tribune). In 1952, after the conclusion of the trial of Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and her colleagues, the World-Telegram sent a reporter to the Party headquarters and published his interview with George Blake Charney, Simon W. Gerson and Arnold Johnson.

In 1953, a CBS commentator told about the headquarters, after a visit to it, on the TV program "This Is New York."

When Attorney General Brownell and J. Edgar Hoover forced the Communist Party to curtail many of its regular activities, this was headlined in the newspapers as "Reds Ordered to Go Underground." When the Communists fought to maintain their legal status—and as a result helped bring about an improvement in the political atmosphere—it is headlined "Communism Tells Reds in U.S. To Work Openly."

Millions of people have heard Philbrick's "force and violence"

tales about the Communist Party. Few know of this bit of testimony from the record of the Security Activities Control Board in its hearings against the Communist Party. Philbrick testified against the Party on Oct. 16-17, 1951. The late Vito Marcantonio, attorney for the Communist Party, put this question to Philbrick during the cross-examination:

Q. — During the nine years that you were working for the FBI, did you ever report any act of force and violence on the part of any member of the Communist Party, the Communist Political Association, the Young Communist League or the American Youth for Democracy?

A. — "I don't believe so, sir." In fact, all the tales told about the Communists—"force and violence," "foreign agent," "conspiracy," "underground"—have no more substance than the big "telephone" lie which informer Philbrick has now concocted.

Movies, TV and...

LETTERS FROM READERS

For More Cultural Exchange

Editor, Feature Section:

The elation and inspiration emanating from the playing of Emil Gilels at Carnegie Hall has touched off a wave of courage and further incentives among struggling young American artists.

The standards which have prevailed here are changing rapidly with the exchange of musicians such as Gilels and soon, David Oistrakh, the violinist, and Galina Ulanova, the dancer, will be visiting us.

Via the arts, perhaps such greatness will thaw the hearts and minds of those who are still preventing Paul Robeson and numer-



A concert in honor of the tenth anniversary of the United Nations will be held tonight (Monday) in the UN General Assembly Hall at United Nations Plaza and 45th St. It will be televised by WOR-TV (Channel 9) from 9 to 10 p.m. It will also be heard on Radio Stations WQXR and WNYC from 8:45 to 10:15.

The concert will feature Soviet pianist, Emil Gilels (above) playing the Tchaikovsky Concerto No. 1 in B Minor with the NY Philharmonic Symphony under Leonard Bernstein. The Schola Cantorum will perform Beethoven's Missa Solemnis: Kyrie, Gloria with the orchestra under Mr. Bernstein, and Sir William Walton will conduct the orchestra in a rendition of his own Scapino Overture.

ous other American artists from going to other countries to participate in a world-wide exchange of creativity and productivity.

'Porgy and Bess' is a beginning but is that really the essence of our American culture? How often do we hear the Pete Seegers, the Martha Schlammes, Robeson, the Sarah Cunninghams, the Carnovskys, and so many others without commenting upon why they are not actively engaged in wider circles?

Despite blacklisting and inquisitions, serious artists will never compromise their goals for a mess of pottage in order to please the narrow-minded, the thrill-seekers and the sensationalists.

Enclosed is \$2 towards the fund for keeping the paper going. It is an education in itself to read the honest journalism daily, amassed by so many dedicated to the projection of all that is fair and human and as Lincoln put it, "by the people, of the people, and for the people."

-A NEW VOICE.

A Visit to the Workers Bookshop

Editor, Feature Section:

Seeking a gift for a friend, I went to the Workers Bookshop at 50 E. 13th St., New York City, the other day and found Aptheker's fine new book, History and Reality—autographed, too. I was impressed, as I always am in that bookshop, with the wealth of worthwhile books, displayed so attractively and invitingly.

And now there is a special sale of somewhat older books at prices reduced by 25 percent or more. If anyone wants a copy of such a powerful novel as Philip Bonosky's Burning Valley or the true story of a frameup such as Howard Fast's Passion of Sacoe and Vanzetti, this is the chance to get it at a reduction.

Newer volumes on the bookshop's best seller and now avail-

able, include two studies of the American "Dreyfus case," the convincing Atom Spy Hoax by William A. Reuben and the definitive Judgment of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg by John Wexley. And there are copies of Labor Research Association's Labor Fact Book 12, and of course the good pamphlets of recent years by various authors.

No progressive library will be complete without the outstanding new biographies and autobiographies that are coming along, including Joseph North's life of Robert Minor and Elizabeth Gurley Flynn's I Speak My Own Piece.

I felt impelled to write this letter when I realized what literature of immediate and lasting interest the Workers Bookshop has to offer.

GRACE HUTCHINS

Court Voids Firing of Phila. Teacher Using 5th Amendment

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 23. — Herman A. Bellan against the dis- The Common Pleas Court set aside last week the dismissal of a 43-year-old high school English teacher. The teacher had been discharged for refusing to tell a Congressional committee or the Board of Education about his political opinions and for citing the Fifth Amendment.

President Judge Curtis Bok and Judges Gerald F. Flood and Louis E. Levinthal upheld the suit of

the decision was the first affecting the group of 30 teachers dismissed in January, 1954, after they invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Bellan had taught in the Philadelphia school system 24 years. His dismissal was upheld by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction. He then appealed to the Common Pleas Court.

Today's Best Bets on TV, Movies, Drama

TV

News, sports (2) 6 p.m.
Monday Quarterback—Jackie Robinson (4) 6:30
Weather (2) 7:10
Adventures of Robin Hood (2) 7:30
Caesar's Hour (4) 8
Movie: Pastor Hall (5) 8. 1940 revival of the English anti-Nazi film
N.Y. Philharmonica UN Concert with Emil Gilels playing Tschalkovsky Violin Concerto (9) 8:45
Medic (4) 9. Medical Case Histories
Robert Montgomery Presents (4) 9:30
Studio One—Cecil Kellaway in Private History (2) 10
News, sports (2) 11
Steve Allen (4) 11:15 to 1

RADIO

News, all stations 5:55 p.m.
Stan Lomax, sports WOR 6:45
John Vandercook, CIO news WABC 7
Symphonette WRCA 7
Edward R. Murrow, news, WCBS 7:45
Boston Symphony WRCA 8:15
N.Y. Philharmonica with Emil Gilels playing Tschalkovsky Concerto No. 1, WNYC and WQXR 8:45
Assignment 10, documentary on UN 9:30

MOVIES

Mr. Roberts, Academy of Music, Today and Tuesday only
Lili and Julius Caesar, 72nd St. Playhouse, Today and Tuesday Summertime, 8th St. Playhouse, Today through Wed.
Adventures in Warsaw (Polish musical comedy), Stanley. New Film.
Two Cents Worth of Hope and The White Line (both Italian), World
Gate of Hell (Japanese), 50th Guild
Marty, Sutton
Dr. Knock (French) 55th St.
Philadelphia Story (revival) Baronet

DRAMA

Chekhov's Cherry Orchard, 4th St. Theatre
Inherit the Wind with Melynn Douglas, National
Bus Stop, Music Box
Plain and Fancy, Winter Garden
View from the Bridge by Arthur Miller, Coronet
D'Oyly Carte, Shubert
Three Penny Opera, Theatre de Lys.
City opera, City Center
Diary of Anne Frank, Cort Theater
The Carefree Tree, Phoenix.
Macbeth, Jan Hus Auditorium
No Time for Sergeants, Alvin

Cuban Soprano Wednesday in 'Bartered Bride'

The Czech national folk opera 'The Bartered Bride' by Bedrich Smetana will be revived by the N.Y. City Opera Company at the City Center of Music and Drama on Wednesday evening after a 17-season absence from the repertoire.

The revival which will be given in the English version by Joan Cross and Eric Crozier will feature a "new musical concept" and a "complete restaging of the work," the opera group announced. There will be also be "new choreography" by Ray Harrison.

The performance will provide a N.Y. City Opera debut for Cuban soprano Maria Teresa Carrillo, singing the role of Esmeralda, the circus dancer. Miss Carrillo, previously heard in New York in a 1953 concert performance of Monteverdi's "L'Incoronazione di Poppea" at Town Hall, was the winner of a national contest for an artist to represent her native country in a projected World Olympic Singing Festival.

Movies

Love Among the Rising Buildings of Warsaw

By BEN LEVINE

The building workers are the poets of Warsaw, says the program at the Stanley theatre introducing the new film 'Adventure in Warsaw' which opened there Saturday night. And this film makes you feel that no life is as romantic and significant as the lives of the bricklayers and carpenters who rebuilt one of the most beautiful cities of Europe.

A love story of a country girl and a city boy is the center around which the color and music of this production are entwined like a garland.

Lidia Korsak, who plays Hanka, the heroine, is as wholesome as a rosy apple, and Tadeusz Schmidt is the tall and ruggedly handsome Jan. The course of true love runs up and down the scaffolds of buildings under construction, and gets bogged down in the cement, before the lovers are finally united at a celebration of the new Bricklayers' Home, a palatial apartment house built by the women's brigade out of the building materials they saved through a scheme developed by Hanka.

This last-mentioned incident is part of a subsidiary theme — the struggle of the women to be accepted by the men as their equals in the building trades. The theme is handled airily and merrily, but never carelessly. Labor is depicted as an honor, and the men who question women's right to share in the honor are consistently depicted as backward and ignorant, no matter how good is their individual record in fulfilling their tasks.

The spirit of camaraderie encouraged in the film between the big-city residents of Warsaw and visitors from the countryside is an interesting reflection on life in this people's democracy.

The film ends as it begins, in a panorama of the beautiful city rising out of a colorful dance and song in celebration of the 10th year of the new Poland.

Another feature at the Stanley

this week offers the finest esthetic experience I have had the good fortune to come across in a long time. It is a documentary about a great work of art at Krakow. The commentary is written by Waldo Salt and is delivered by Morris Carnovsky.

The work of art displayed is the magnificent altar piece at St. Mary's in Krakow, which includes 448 statues carved in wood by a Master Wit Stwocz who took 12 years to accomplish this stupendous achievement—from 1477 to 1489. This artist, to judge by his work presented with such loving skill by this motion picture, can take his place with Albrecht Durer and the other great Renaissance artists.

These 448 statues represent scenes in the life of Jesus from the Nativity to the Crucifixion, and Waldo Salt's illuminating comment gives you an insight not only into the art considered abstractly as flow of line and composition but into the 15th century life out of which these amazingly realistic and individual creations were born. The merchants who bring gifts to Jesus, the tender mother, the careworn peasants all come to life in the hands of this master artist. And the faces of the Roman soldiers who bind Jesus and lead him to torture and death are obviously the faces of the feudal reactionaries to whom this artist fell a victim.

The Nazis, we are told, destroyed these great works of art, and the government of People's Poland put all the resources possible into the hands of specialists whose work of restoring this great altar piece is high among the modern miracles of this great nation.

The musical accompaniment to this film is also a delight. It is simple, classical in form, and generally confined to a solo instrument, a wonderful trumpet or an organ pipe, which is always better than massive, muddy orchestras.

Don't miss one of the greatest productions made possible by modern camera technique.

STEVE NELSON'S '13TH JUROR' IN THIRD LARGE PRINTING

Contracts have just been signed for the publication of Steve Nelson's book, 'The 13th Juror,' in Hungary, the editors of Masses & Mainstream have announced. Similar contracts are being negotiated for editions in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and other countries abroad.

At the same time, the publishers reported that a new printing of 8,000 copies was now on the press, ordered specially by the Pittsburgh Committee to End Sedition Laws, of which Allan D. McNeil is secretary.

McNeil, a veteran of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade fought side by side with Steve Nelson, on the Jarama front, 18 years ago, to stem the tide of Franco fascism. He has hailed the book as an important weapon in the fight for Nelson's freedom, to defeat the drive of the Pennsylvania attorney-general, backed by the attorneys-general of 34 other states, to reimpose the 20-year prison sentence recently overruled by the State Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

As a result of the revelations in Nelson's book, exposing the frightful conditions in Blawnox penitentiary, many reforms have already been instituted, and protests continue to bombard the warden.

In a special foreword in the new printing, McNeil appeals for support in the fight to end the various state sedition laws, and especially to free Steve Nelson. Pointing out that his case is now before the U.S. Supreme Court, he stresses the importance of the High Court's ruling for all organ-

ized labor, for the Negro people, for the Jewish community and all minority groups, as well as for religious and academic circles, which are attacked under sedition laws in various states.

'The 13th Juror' is presently on sale in many bookshops throughout the country. It is being offered as a premium with subscriptions to the Daily Worker, and The Worker.

Julliard String Quartet Well Received Abroad

"It seems like a dream," wrote Raphael Hillier, violinist of the Julliard String Quartet, to manager Ann Colbert of Concert Associates, Inc., "such a reception from European audiences for an American quartet—we'd never thought it possible. During the last ten days we played ten concerts, recorded eleven works for radio broadcasts, performed in five different cities, including the three Scandinavian capitals. We met the famous violinist David Oistrakh who predicted a great success for us if we came to the Soviet Union."

The Julliard String Quartet is now on tour in Europe, the first of such magnitude ever undertaken by an American chamber music ensemble. It takes the artists through ten countries: Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, France, England.

Theatre

Jet - Powered Macbeth At Jan Hus Playhouse

By HARRY RAYMOND

Shakespeare's "Macbeth" has come to town this season in two productions, both within a single month. First production, more on the spectacular scale, opened in the downtown Rooftop Theatre. The performance was uneven in spots, but adequate enough to deserve more attention than it received. It closed after a few performances. And on the heels of the closing, another company, the Shakespearewrights, launched last week a new revival of the tragedy uptown in the Jan Hus Auditorium, 351 E. 74 St. This latter staging of the play is by far the more satisfactory of the two.

The Jan Hus company is a repertory group which for three seasons has been devoting itself to the plays of Shakespeare. Through its productions of "Othello," "Hamlet" and "Twelfth Night" it has grown artistically and is today an important segment of our theatre. Its current staging of "Macbeth" is bold, ingenious and striking. It is the fastest paced production of the play I have ever seen, the kind that pulls the viewer up to the edge of his seat.

For a while during the first half of the show I thought the stage manager was back stage with a whip lashing the actors and telling them to hurry it up so they could pack their bags and catch a train going somewhere at 11:30. There is a good deal in the construction of this play, the last of Shakespeare's great tragedies which represents his return to his earlier and simpler technique of the chronicle play, to tempt a director to keep things moving at a swift tempo. There are many short scenes, none of them complicated, and the script as it has been passed down to us indicates Shakespeare didn't want his actors to dally around while the drama was building up to the great climax in the banquet scene.

Brian Shaw, who staged the play, has caught this idea so often ignored by other directors. But Shakespeare's idea of speed was a fleet-footed horse. Mr. Shaw seemed for a while to have a jet plane in mind.

Generally the action of "Macbeth" has a tendency to drag a bit after Macbeth's tortured mind conjures up the hallucination of the blood-stained ghost of the murdered Banquo sitting at the head of the banquet table.

It is to Mr. Shaw's credit that he allows no weariness to creep in during the scene where the script clearly demands a slackening of space while the playwright is rallying all the forces at his command for a final powerful dramatic effort. I do not complain about the acceleration of action in the second half of the play. But I believe the headlong direction of the first half was a bit overdone. Some of the

poetry was thereby lost. Perhaps the director was not influenced by jet planes after all. It is possible he was spurred on in his 100-yard dash by fear that playgoers from Westchester and other suburban areas would stay away if they couldn't get out in time to catch the 11:30 commuters local.

Yet in the two hours the actors are on the stage the bloody rise and terrible fall of Macbeth and his lady is portrayed with great dramatic force. Pernell Roberts in the title role is an actor who does more than speak lines well. His characterization is not one of a figure in melodrama, but a great tragic figure, no Iago triumphing over trusting innocence, but a loving husband "too full of the milk of human kindness," whose ambition leads him to trample down his bleeding country and plunge into an abyss of loneliness and violent death.

Mr. Robert gives us a Macbeth which can be distinguished from all other Shakespeare characters. He reads into the role that imaginative power which has both intensity and wildness, a power that sweeps the character down his bloody course, murdering King Duncan, his kinsman, hiring assassins to slay Banquo, his trusting friend, and scourging his native Scotland under the boot-heel of devastating war.

The main interest in this production quite properly centers around the protagonist. Mel Dowd's distinguished portrayal of Lady Macbeth, however, keeps the drama on a level of realism. She does not appear as a fiery-eyed demon. She is a slight, delicate woman, whose dominant will and mounting ambition leads her along a wicked course. She is not sustained in her malevolence like Macbeth by a belief in oracles. Remembrances in the sleep-walking scene, as played by Miss Dowd, are realistic remembrances of terrible crimes, not the terrifying imaginations which plagued Macbeth.

The witches scenes are played in a spectacular manner by Philip Lawrence, Laurie Vendig and Jeanne Jerrems. James Paul as Duncan, Bert Douglas and Roger Starr and Duncan's sons, Charles Aidman as Macduff and James Vickery as Banquo give good performances in the important supporting roles. Milton B. Jacobson's portrayal of the porter at the gate left much to be desired. Mr. Jacobson is an experienced actor and he spoke all his lines clearly enough. They are fine comic lines, too. But there was little laughter from the audience because he just didn't act the part.

The Shakespearewrights have proved again you don't need a stage cluttered up with carloads of scenery to play Shakespeare. The show is played on a large apron stage, designed in sort of a rust-brown color. The scenic effects are provided by Walter Silver who has devised a remarkable system of lights of various colors.

Chess Books For Beginners

Printing four letters on chess on Columbus Day without comment was a hint to readers to exchange opinions. "Subscribers" of Brooklyn gives some advice to "Bill D." "Reader" from Manhattan also writes in. The first letter had to be shortened for space reasons—R. C. Dear Ralph Crane:

For beginners, the best book is "Invitation to Chess" by Chernev and Harkness, a masterpiece of clarity. After mastering that, I would suggest the Fred Reinfeld series of five books. The "First Book of Chess" can be omitted, after studying "Invitation to Chess." The Second Book deals with the nine bad moves and how to avoid them. The Third is on how to play the white pieces; the Fourth, the black pieces. The Fifth is on how to win when you're ahead. I would especially recommend the Fifth Book, as it gives a clear analysis of the most basic types of end-games, the study of which should come early in one's learning of the game.

Second, a beginner should not concern himself with "a few forcing openings," but should rather try to acquire a broad grasp of the fundamentals of good development, strategy and tactics and positional play.

Third, keep in mind the most basic maxim of Marxism, the unity of theory and practice. Combine study and play. The theory may be difficult at first, but playing games will make that same theory clearer to you when you go back to it.

Let me recommend Chess Review, a monthly magazine which includes special articles for beginners; recent games from tournaments around the world, excellently annotated; chess quizzes; solitaire chess (which enables the reader to actually play a game with one of the world's greatest grandmasters each month; human interest articles, etc. The address is Chess Review, 250 W. 57 St., N. Y. 19, N. Y.

Sincerely,
SUBSCRIBER

A postcard from "Reader" from Manhattan:

Dear Ralph:

In Monday's paper you requested suggestions for a chess book for beginners. I would like to recommend "The Beginner's Book of Chess" by Frank Hollings.

It is a 64-page, hard cover book which is published by David McKay Co. I believe that anyone can learn the game from this book. It is simple, lucid, and really quite elementary.

Best wishes,
READER

PS. I enjoy your column. (Which book did you use when you learned the game? Which one would you recommend?—R. C.)

My thanks to one of our chess community who contributed \$5 to the Daily Worker at the Joe Clark meeting in Chicago asking that it be credited to this column. New York and Chicago. Next . . . ?

No Arms Sold by China to Egypt

TOKYO, Oct. 23.—Peking radio today denied as "completely groundless" reports that Egypt had received arms from China last week.

The New China News Agency, also called the reports "pure fabrication."

on the SCOREBOARD

by lester rodney

The Embarrassing Mr. Hoffman

IT ISN'T LIKELY that we have many better ambassadors of goodwill abroad than our young American athletes who meet and compete in sportsmanship with the athletes of other lands. The good impression they usually make is hard to break down, even by a character like Bob Hoffman, who is the coach of the weightlifting team.

But one could be pardoned for fervently wishing that Hoffman stick to his coaching, at which he seems pretty good, and stop trying his utmost to make the United States of America a laughing stock.

The man is positively embarrassing. It appears he simply can't stand returning home from a meet and saying "We put up a good fight but we got nosed out. We'll try to get 'em next time." In some odd manner he seems to feel that to admit losing anything at any time is un-American. So between the time our weightlift team finished a strong second to the Soviet Union in the world championship at Munich last week, and the time the plane landed at Idlewild, the teeming mind of Hoffman came up with an "angle."

The United States, not the Soviet Union, really won the world title, the reporters were told. "That was the claim of Bob Hoffman, coach of the American team," a story said last Thursday, "Hoffman based his claim on the fact that Tom Kono of the American team won the 'Mr. Universe' show at Munich. Adding five points to the American total for this victory, Hoffman explained, the U.S. beat the Russians 30-29."

The news of this dazzling stroke by Hoffman get back to Europe in a hurry, where it must have sounded about like Casey Stengel saying in Chicago that the Yanks really won the World Series because Tommy Byrne has a college degree and Johnny Podres hasn't.

The next day, the Times sports section, under "Table for High Tide for Waters Adjacent to New York," which could be construed as a rather sheepish position, ran the item "U. S. CLAIM IS DENIED—Russia Weight-Lifting Victor, Says German Official." An official of the German Athletic Association, which conducted the weightlifting tourney on behalf of the International group, said that the "Mr. Universe" thing had nothing to do with weightlifting, but was merely held at the same time and athletes from all or no sports teams competed in it.

This is bad enough, but the next day Bruno Nyberg of Finland, president of the International Weightlifting Federation, put in a word from Helsinki. We have Mr. Hoffman to thank for the acute embarrassment of having to read this acid comment by Nyberg: "There never was any question that . . . the male beauty contest should be taken into consideration for the weightlifting standings. Sports is sports and something else than a male beauty contest. The Soviets compiled 29 points and won four individual world championships in weightlifting while the United States took home 25 points and three individual titles in weightlifting."

If Mr. Hoffman is bucking for a job in the State Department, well all right. But for goodness sake, if he is going to coach a group dignified by the words "United States," it is certainly reasonable to expect that he stick to coaching his team, which by all means can and should include wanting very much to finish ahead of the Soviet Union or any other country, but ought not to include smart aleck attempts to win with his mouth what we fail to win in the field of international competition.

Chat with Strongest Man in the World

A BRIEF VISIT in the dressing room before the Olympic Carnival at the Garden Thursday night confirmed the fact that athletes themselves are not that way, and find no conflict whatsoever between the desire to win and respect for the opposition.

Paul Anderson, the fabulous 23 year old 350 pound world heavyweight lift champion from Tooea, Ga., turned out to be a jolly and affable young man seemingly completely unaffected by his unprecedented feats. "Those Russian folks DEFINITELY know weightlifting," he said with a zesty shake of his curly black hair, "I mean they're WIDE awake. They had 15,000 crowded in to see us lift in Moscow and it seemed like EVERY ONE of those 15,000 really KNEW all about lifting."

Reports had the Soviet crowds giving him a tremendous ovation as he smashed the world records. Anderson smiled a little shyly and said "Well, I guess they sort of liked it. . . ."

How did the American and Soviet lifters themselves get along in Moscow, and at the world championships?

"Oh, just fine!" he said, "We got along fine. Real friendly like. I'd say maybe they seem a little more serious while they're waiting to lift, we like to sort of horse around and kid around a bit."

"Paul, if I could lift like you," put in an admiring passing teammate, "I'd kid around and tell jokes WHILE I was lifting!"

Santee Is Moving

IT WAS A fine show put on by the Olympic Committee in charge. It was pleasant and educational to watch real wrestling, a subtle and taxing contest of strength, skill and stamina nothing like the TV burlesque which misuses the name wrestling. Aware of the fact that most of the crowd probably had never seen real wrestling before, the announcer on the floor at the time made the point that this was the way wrestling was conducted all over the world.

Our champion figure skaters were entrancing, the opposition is clearly going to have to go some to beat half milers of the young and improving caliber of Lang Stanley and Lon Spurrier, and Wes Santee, reeling off an out of season mile which was second fastest in Garden history, served notice to the fabulous Hungarians and those other good milers that he won't be going to Australia for the trip.

I suppose we might have started with these things instead of Mr. Hoffman's misguided patriotism. The order of events in this column is not to be considered the order of importance imputed to them.

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City AFL Joins Fight on Anti-Picketing Ruling

By HERBERT SIGNER

The AFL Central Trades & Labor Council of Greater New York, representing some 800,000 union members, has entered the fight against the drastic anti-picketing ruling handed down two weeks ago by State Supreme Court Justice Carroll G. Walter.

The AFL Council, at its regular October meeting held Thursday at the Roosevelt Auditorium, 17 St. & Fourth Ave., agreed to join in the court appeal to higher courts being pushed by District 65, CIO Retail, Wholesale & Dept. Store Union.

The Walter ruling, which aroused the immediate denunciation of all sections of New York labor, came in a case involving District 65, which struck a woolen firm, Meltex, Inc., last spring when the company fired a delivery boy after he joined the union.

James C. Quinn, secretary-treasurer of the AFL Council, told the 150 delegates at the meeting he had received many calls from affiliated unions expressing concern over the Walter ruling.

Nothing was said at the Council meeting about possible joint AFL-CIO action on the issue, other than in the area of legal appeals, although both AFL and CIO unions in New York State have declared they regard this judicial ruling as the most dangerous threat to trade union organization locally in many years.

ORGANIZING DRIVE

In another action at the meeting, the AFL Council pledged full support to the organizing drive now in full swing among New York's 25,000 taxi cab drivers and mechanics, being jointly undertaken by Teamsters Local 826 and Lodge 447 of the Machinists.

William Nuchow, Local 826 president, told the AFL Council that more than 7,000 cab drivers had signed up in the last five or six weeks alone. He described the "most miserable, working conditions" of the cab drivers, with take-home pay averaging \$1 an hour.

Copies of the "Taxi Teamster," newspaper for the organizing drive, were given to all delegates, who were called on to push the campaign to get all unionists and the general labor-supporting public to ride only in cabs driven by unionized drivers.

Unionized cab drivers carry Teamster representation cards, it was explained. Immediate goal of the joint Teamster-Machinist drive is to sign up 20,000 drivers and service men, and then put in for state labor board elections, as well as direct bargaining with employers. The taxi campaign is regarded as the toughest and most significant of the organizing drives now going on in New York.

New York Commissioner of La-

bor Nelson Seitel, guest speaker at the AFL Council meeting, told the union delegates he was "embarrassed" because New York City, as an employer, does not always comply with union standards or use union label products, but he said there had been improvement and would be more in the future. His comments followed a discussion by the Council delegates on a campaign to push union-made products.

Seitel indicated the Wagner administration is planning a mass reception for AFL and CIO delegates coming to New York this

December for the historic merger conventions. The Mayor, said Seitel, had a "very deep interest in the labor movement" and the reception would be on the scale usually reserved for top-ranking visiting dignitaries.

Louis F. Donato, reporting for the Union Labor Committee, said a demonstration was being planned for the near future in the midtown area to push union-label products made in the USA. A discussion followed on related issues of trade, imports and wage standards abroad and in the United States.

ILGWU Opens Housing Co-Op on East Side; 5,000 at Ceremony

Five thousand New Yorkers, many of them old-time garment workers, turned out Saturday afternoon for ceremonies dedicating a non-profit middle income housing cooperative sponsored by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union on the Lower East Side of Manhattan.

The first group of 1,668 families to occupy the project, which will be known as the "ILGWU Cooperative Villa," will start moving in today. By January, all apartments are expected to be occupied. The "tenant-owners" of the cooperative were required to invest \$625 per room for their apartments, with the average monthly carrying charge (rental) running to \$17 a room.

Although the union's original plan called for 50 percent occupancy by ILGWU members, only about 30 percent of the 1,668 families are garment workers and their families. At a press conference preceding the ceremonies, ILGWU president David Dubinsky expressed disappointment that the number of garment workers moving into the cooperative was not higher. Indicating that the amount of money required for the initial investment had been the major problem, Dubinsky said that low-interest loans had been made available to ILGWU members to help them move in.

The "ILGWU Cooperative," located at Grand Street and the Franklyn D. Roosevelt Drive along the East River, was open to all applicants irrespective of occupa-

tion or union, and race, color or creed, it was stated.

The galaxy of speakers at the outdoor dedication ceremonies included Mayor Wagner, Senators Lehman and Ives, George Meany, president of the AFL, Hulan Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. Dubinsky presided as chairman.

Meany said the project represented an example of the "superiority of our way of life" over communism, and of what "free labor" could do.

"Why has a union of garment workers turned to building homes?" Dubinsky asked. "The answer lies in the slums. Many of us, of different religious and national origins, are the children of immigrants for whom the Golden Land turned out to be the miserable tenements of the East Side."

"In these slums men and women who had fought oppression in the old world turned to fighting poverty in their new one. They joined together in unions. ... The ILGWU was founded by such working men and women 55 years ago—right here, on this same East Side."

Dubinsky announced that the four buildings in the cooperative would be named after Benjamin Schlesinger and Morris Sigman, early presidents of the ILGWU; Morris Hillquit, prominent Socialist leader in the first quarter of the century, and the fourth is to be known as the Erlich-Alter building, named after two Social Democrats who were executed by the Soviet Government for treason in the war against Hitlerism.

All speakers applauded the ILGWU for building the cooperative. Sen. Lehman and Mrs. Roosevelt stressed its meaning in the light against juvenile delinquency.

Sen. Lehman, who is chairman of a special Senate subcommittee considering legislation to deal with juvenile delinquency, said the ILGWU cooperative represented a direct "attack" on the problem.

Abraham Kazan, president of the East River Housing Corporation which built the ILGWU de-

Conservatives

Split in Colombia

BOGOTA, Colombia, Oct. 23.—The executive committee of the governing Conservative Party today scheduled a national convention Dec. 2 to attempt to heal rifts in its ranks.

The party, split for more than two years into factions favoring either President Gustavo Rojas Pinilla or ousted ex-President Laureano Gomez, recently has been further divided by dissensions over Rojas' forced closing of the liberal newspaper El Tiempo.

Daily Worker

New York, Monday, October 24, 1955

STANLEY ISAACS BACKS TEACHERS' USE OF 5TH

City Councilman Stanley M. Isaacs (Rep-Lib) defended the use of the fifth amendment Saturday and attacked Corporation Counsel Peter Campbell Brown for ignoring the Federal Constitution in supporting the dismissal of Dr. Harry Slochower, a Brooklyn Col-

lege teacher.

Isaacs' statement came in reply to an Emergency Civil Liberties Committee letter sent to Mayor Robert W. Wagner and all members of the Board of Estimates and the City Council. The committee's letter termed "disgraceful" a Sept. 27 city brief on the fifth amendment defending Slochower's dismissal.

In his reply, Isaacs said he had read the opinion of the Corporation Counsel and "regarded it as shocking as well as unsound."

"It displays," he said, the point of view of a lawyer who ignores the Federal Constitution and its interpretation over the years in order to chime in with those who have been most destructive in recent years of our inherent civil liberties."

Isaacs added in comment that the Fifth Amendment stemmed from "the early years of this Republic." He said that it was "a protection of the innocent, and to assume that when someone takes advantage of it he proves himself guilty is outrageous."



APPEAL BY FOSTER

(Continued from Page 1)

astrously. Insufficient attention has been paid to the problems of maintaining the paper in the face of these disastrous losses.

"It is NOW NECESSARY for our entire movement to correct this weakness, to make circulation of the Daily Worker and Worker a matter of central, continuous concern."

"It is also necessary for the entire readership of the paper to contribute or collect WITHOUT DELAY the necessary funds to guarantee continued publication."

"The call for at least \$10 to be collected or contributed by every reader should receive a ready response."

At the beginning of this year, Rebecca, a garment worker, made a pledge to herself, her friends, and to us, to obtain 50 subs to the Daily Worker and The Worker, by the time her birthday rolls around in October. She did it! In recognition of her devoted efforts, garment workers gave a testimonial dinner for her.

Abner Berry of our staff spoke there, and \$100 was donated by Rebecca's co-workers and friends. Happy Birthday, Rebecca! Here's to many more such birthday celebrations, more subs and more money!

Among the contributions received on Friday was one for \$3 from a reader in New York City, who writes, "Fourth contribution this campaign—use it for Joe Clark."

As you know, we are hoping to send Joe Clark to Geneva to cover the Foreign Ministers' meeting. To date, the only thing which is preventing the completion of arrangements for his trip is the small matter of \$1,000. If he is to get there on time, he must leave tomorrow morning (Tuesday). This is YOUR CHANCE TO MAKE THAT TRIP POSSIBLE. Rush your money in immediately. Bring it up in person if at all possible.

Friday's contributions, which total \$419.50 (need we point out again how this falls short of our needs?) include \$25 from a New York housewife and mother who says, "At long last! How my conscience has been aching. Keep up the splendid work. Next part-time job I get . . . I'll donate pay to you." Then there is \$5 from an Old Timer in Pottsville, Pa.; \$11.50 from Brooklyn; \$1 from New York City; \$5 from a reader in Michigan who pledges \$5 a month from now on.

Then there is \$20 from a long time reader in Spokane, Wash., who pledges \$5 to \$10 per month; \$56 from Milwaukee collected at a meeting with Joe Clark; \$7 from West Brighton; \$5 from a friend in the Bronx; \$3 another Bronx friend; Bobbie, \$5; Brooklyn, \$5. A group of Cloak Finishers brought in \$37 in honor of one of the outstanding fighters for trade union rights, Rose Wortis; \$28.50 from another group of Garment workers; \$5 from a Food worker; \$31 from the hard-working Chelsea Freedom of the Press Committee; \$10 from the 7th A.D.; and \$5 from our own untiring Ella.

LEHMAN PRAISE OF ADLAI DISTURBS HARRIMAN CAMP

Sen. Herbert Lehman's reaffirmation of Adlai E. Stevenson as the Democratic Presidential candidate last week caused an upheaval in party ranks, it was learned over the weekend.

Top Democratic figures, upstate and in New York City, besieged state headquarters with phone calls seeking some answer to the significance of Lehman's pronouncement. Many admitted that Lehman's position would make it extremely difficult for them to solicit support from New Deal-minded Democrats for Harriman's candidacy.

It has long been known that Harriman and his No. 1 brain-truster, Carmine C. DeSapio, have been trying to wean Lehman away from Stevenson. Their failure to do that has weakened the Harriman boom considerably, although the boom is far from deflated.

Several key labor officials—CIO and AFL—have held off declarations of individual support for Harriman.

"This is no time to buck the membership," said one labor spokesman.

When Sen. Lehman sent a mes-

sage to the Albany Democratic conference two weeks ago, observers noted that he not only omitted any mention of Harriman's bid for the White House but did not offer any encouragement to the governor's foreign policy pitch.

Since Lehman was in Europe at the time, these observers noted that it would have been "expedient" and a "boost" to Harriman's Cold War position and he joined in that concept.

The Lehman stand for Stevenson has also given supporters of Estes Kefauver a shot in the arm. The Tennessee Senator has been receiving evidence that curbstone and farm-belt opinion is mounting on his behalf. His major weakness has been the opposition of the machines from the big cities.

Gov. Harriman at the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Dinner at the Waldorf Astoria last Thursday night, repeated his attack on Soviet peace efforts, winning the accolade of Cardinal Spellman.

It is significant that Kefauver just returned from Moscow, who attended the dinner, did not join in the sword-rattling verbiage.